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Popular Anecdotes and Legends, by Leitch
Richie.

THE DEVIL'S LADDER.

The lord of an ancient castle, it seems, of which
there are now only some scanty ruins left, was
of a cheerful disposition; and one night in par-
ticular—it was a dark and stormy night—turned
away from his door, "a little old man," who
implored shelter. The next day this lord's
young and lovely daughter was missing; and
in the afternoon, the wretched father saw her
clearly from his castle window standing on the
inaccessible heights of the Hederick. He
knew now, of course, with whom he had to deal
the evening before—one of the gnomes of the
mountain; and set to work and strew his bread
and his alms to curse and to pray, and to make
voies and ladders. All was in vain.

Four years after, when a young knight, re-
turned from the wars of Hungary, was wander-
ing among the mountain, dreaming of the fate
of Garlinda, who was by this time the heroine
of the popular songs, he saw an old man in a
situation of singular danger. The wretch
was far above the young knight's head, lying
on the very brink of a rock, and fast asleep.
Every now and then a twist of his limbs brot
him nearer to the edge; he was evidently in the
midst of a dream; and in another moment,
he would undoubtedly roll into a gulf, where
he must be a dead man long before reaching
the bottom. To shout would only hasten his
fate; and the generous knight, with extraordi-
nary hazard to his neck, climbed up the rock
to his rescue.

He had grasped the unfortunate being by
the collar, when the latter awakened, and
perhaps terrified by the touch, sprang over the
cliff! He struck, however, on a projecting
point of the rock, and clung on with a death-
grip. The knight, horror-struck, risked every
thing to repair the mischief he had done. He
followed, but more cautiously; and would
have succeeded in saving this man, had not the
strength of the latter given way at the moment.
He sunk helplessly to another ledge of the
rocks; and there was also pursued by the en-
terprising philanthropist.

Our adventurer, however, was now sudden-
ly alarmed by the growing darkness of the
gulf, and by a strange conviction he felt, that
the old man was not alarmed at all; and all at
once began to mutter a paternoster, and re-as-
cend the rocks. His foot slipped, however, at
the moment, and he fell upon the object of his
fear and compassion, who received him with
shrieks of wild laughter, and both parties tumbled
head over heels to the very bottom of the cliff.

"What is all this noise about?" demanded
another little old man, coming out of a hole in
the rock in the dress of a miner, and with a
lamp in his hand. The knight's companion
was for some time unable to answer for laugh-
ing; but at last—"Brother," said he,
"this young fellow would needs save my life,
and ventured his own to help me out of the
rocks! What shall we do in return? Shall
we give him Garlinda to wife?"

"Garlinda is in the safe keeping of our eldest
brother at the top of the mountain. We
have no more control over her than we have over
the moon."

"I know that; but our eldest brother is a
good-natured fellow at the bottom, although he
hates churls. Do you, who understand trade,
make a ladder for this young man to ascend
the mountain, and leave the rest to me."

Telling the knight then to take care to be at
a certain place at the bottom of the mountain by
daybreak, he showed him a subterranean pas-
sage by which he easily found his way out of the
gulf. As the adventurer retreated, he al-
ready heard the noise of falling trees, the grating
of the saw, the thump of the hammer, and
he pleased himself with the idea that the little
old man's ladder was something more than a
joke.

The next morning he was punctual to his
appointment, and sure enough a ladder appeared
reaching to the very top of the mountain! The
knight was a little giddy at first when he
began to mount; but taking care not to look
down, and to keep saying his paternoster incess-
antly, he at length gained the summit. Here a
sight awaited him beautiful enough to repay a
thousand such dangers: it was Garlinda, ly-
ing asleep upon the velvet turf. Lilies and
roses—was there ever such a girl!—The
knight's lips watered as he looked at her.

"Hush! hush!" whispered a little old man,
stealing out on tiptoe from behind a rock. "I
am one of the carpenters, your honor, that
made the ladder, and I am sorry to tell you
that Garlinda's master is inexorable. He is
here, however, lying as fast asleep as she is,

and a single blow of your sword will deliver
your mistress, and save your life."
"I would not slay a sleeping man," replied
the knight, "to deliver a dozen mistresses, or
to save my own life, were it as manifold as a
cat's."

"Oh! do not slay him," exclaimed Garlinda,
awaking at the moment: "he has stolen me
from my father, it is true; but indeed, he has
been a father to me himself!"

"What is to do here?" said the eldest brother,
in a gruff but broken voice, as he came
from behind the rock, wiping his eyes. "Let
us have no more words, for I know all.—
Here is your dowry, Garlinda, (giving her a
basket of precious stones,) tell your father that
I forgive him. Good bye, sir knight; you that
would break your neck to save an old man's,
who would not slay a sleeping man either for
love or fear! good bye! I shall see you
again at certain family epochs, as often as they
occur, and never come empty handed. Now,
ladder hang as a warning to the country, till it
falls in pieces by the action of the elements."

THE BALD EAGLE.

Mr. Audubon's Description. "To give you,
kind reader, some idea of the nature of this bird,
permit me to place you on the Mississippi, on
which you may float gently along, while ap-
proaching winter brings millions of water fowl
on whistling wings, from the countries of the
north, to seek a milder climate in which to so-
journ for a season. The Eagle is seen perched
in erect attitude, on the highest summit of the
tallest tree by the margin of the broad stream.
His glistering but stern eye looks over the vast
expanse. He listens attentively to every sound
that comes to his quick ear from afar, glancing
now and then on the earth beneath, lest even
the light tread of the fawn should pass unheard.
His mate is perched on the opposite side, and
should all be tranquil and silent, warns him by
a cry to continue patient. At this well known
call, the male partly opens his broad wings, in-
clines his body a little downwards, and answers
to her voice in tones not unlike the laugh of a
maniac. The next moment, he resumes his erect
attitude and again all around is silent."
Ducks of many species, the Teal, Widgeon, the
Mallard, and others are seen passing with great
rapidity, and following the course of the cur-
rent; but the Eagle heeds them not; they are
at that time beneath his attention. The next
moment, however, the wild trumpet-like sound
of a yet distant but approaching swan is heard.
A shriek from the female Eagle comes across
the stream—for, kind reader, she is fully as al-
ert as her male. The latter suddenly shakes
the whole of his body, and with a few touches
of his bill, aided by the action of his cuticular
muscles arranges his plumage in an instant.

The snow white bird is now in sight; her long
neck is stretched forward, her eye is on the
watch vigilant as that of her enemy; her large
wings seem with difficulty to support the weight
of her body, although they flap incessantly. So
irksomely do her exertions seem, that her very
legs are spread beneath her tail, to aid her flight.
She approaches, however. The Eagle has
marked her for his prey. As the swan is pass-
ing the dreaded pair, he starts from his perch
in full preparation for the chase, the male bird,
with an awful scream, that to the Swan's ear
brings more terror than the report of the large
duck gun.

"Now is the moment to witness the display
of the Eagle's powers. He glides through the
air like a falling star, and like a flash of light-
ning comes upon the timorous quarry, which
now, in agony and despair, seeks by various
manœuvres, to elude the grasp of his cruel tal-
ons. It mounts, doubles, and willingly would
plunge into the stream, were it not prevented
by the Eagle, which long possessed of the
knowledge that by such a stratagem the Swan
might escape him, forces it to remain in the air
by attempting to strike it with his talons from
beneath. The hope of escape is soon given up
by the Swan. It has already become weaken-
ed, and its strength fails at the sight of the courage
and swiftness of its antagonist. Its last
gasp is about to escape, when the ferocious
Eagle strikes with his talons the under side of
its wings, and with unresisted power forces the
bird to fall in a slanting direction upon the near-
est shore."—Audubon, p. 160.

Winter Evenings.—Long cheerful winter even-
ings. These constitute one redeeming trait
in our cold, varying climate. Our winter
evenings are sufficient to reconcile us to our lo-
cality on terra firma, so valuable are they as the
season of fireside amusement. What a pity it
is they are so generally wasted. We have known
many an indolent (lazy) lot of a mechanic who
would tumble into bed by eight o'clock, while
his pains taking wife worked till 11 or 12; and
many a farmer's wife will work till midnight,
while her husband dozes in the chimney cor-
ner. This dozing is a bad habit. Don't allow
yourself to snore in the corner—it is ill bred and
indolent. A man who will sleep like an animal
while his wife is hard at work don't deserve to
have a wife. Take a book and read to her
during the long evenings. It will be a mutual ben-
efit. It will dissipate much of the gloom and
inquietude too often engendered by hard labor;

it will make you more happy, more useful and
more respected. Our farmers are too apt to
misspend these long evenings in idle grumblings
at hard times, high taxes, modern degeneracy.
Finding fault with the times. They must
read, improve themselves and educate their
children, that the next generation may be wiser
than their fathers. Our farmers are but half
acquainted with the rich resources of their soil.
Were they familiar with the most improved sys-
tem of husbandry, and they might readily be-
come so by devoting these long winter evenings
to the reading of books which treat on this sub-
ject, they would have less cause to complain of
the times. Some of the greatest and best men
of our country were sound practical farmers.
But they were not ignorant farmers. They
were men whom great emergencies called from
the seclusion of private life to take part in great
national affairs, and when the country no longer
required the exercise of their talents, they re-
turned again to the beautiful and honorable
labor of the farm. When our farmers are bet-
ter informed, and not till then may they hope
to take that rank, and exert that influence in so-
ciety, to which the respectability and importance
of their occupation so justly entitle them. We
again say let our apprentices, our mechanics, our
farmers, read—spend their winter evenings in
acquiring knowledge, as the best preservative
from folly, vice and dissipation of every kind.
[Port. Courier.]

Wedding Rings, and the Ring Finger.

The wedding ring is worn on the fourth
finger of the left hand, because it was anciently
believed that a small artery run from this finger
to the heart. Wheatly, on the authority of old
missals, calls it a vein. "It is," he says, "be-
cause from thence there proceeds a particular
vein to the heart." "This indeed," he adds,
"is now contradicted by experience; but sev-
eral eminent authors, as well gentiles as Chris-
tians, as well physicians as divines, were for-
mally of this opinion, and therefore they thot
this finger the properest to bear this pledge of
love, that from thence it might be conveyed
as it were to the heart." Levinus Lemnius,
speaking of the ring finger, says, "that a small
branch of the artery and not of the nerves, as
Gellius, thought, is stretched forth from the
heart unto this finger, the motion whereof you
may perceive evidently in all that effects the
heart in women by the touch of your fore fin-
ger. I used to raise such as are fallen in a
swoon by pinching the joint, and by rubbing the
ring of gold with a little saffron; for, by this,
a restoring force that is in it passeth to the heart,
and refresheth the fountain of life, into which
this finger is joined. Wherefore antiquity
thought fit to compass it about with gold."

The two impediments.—A rich buxom wil-
ow, of a certain village in the State of Pennsylv-
ania, became enamored of a handsome yan-
kee pedlar, with whom she was in the constant
habit of trading, whenever he chanced to go
that road. Finding that all her modest hints
to elicit a formal declaration had only been thrown
away, she at last descended to introduce the
theme herself, and had the pleasure to hear him
confess that he had long thought of the subject
as one dearest to his heart; and there were on-
ly two impediments in the way of their mutual
happiness which she alone could remove. The
delighted widow begged him to mention them
and pledged herself for their removal. "Alas
madam!" replied he "when I name the first on-
ly, I fear you will abandon me to despair."
"Fear not, sir but name it." "Know, then love-
liest of your sex! that I can never be happy
with a wife, be her affections, virtues and ac-
complishments what they may, until I can make
my mistress of a comfortable habitation, and am
myself master of a retail store the income of
which will support her genteelly." The widow
smiled sweetly—bade him name the necessary
sum, and to call for it on a certain hour on
a certain day, when she should expect to learn
the nature of the only remaining obstacle to their
union. The pedlar was punctual—received the
money—and informed her that that the other
was nothing but another—wife!

Michael's Reasons. The late Rev. Dr.
Waugh was once conversing with a brother
minister on the evils arising from religious slan-
der, and the passage was referred to of Michael
the archangel disputing with the devil about the
body of Moses, and who brought not a railing
accusation. The doctor asked, "and dinna ye
ken why he did not rail?" "No," was the reply.
"Why," rejoined the doctor, "he had two good
reasons for declining it—in the first place, he
had not been so much used to it as the devil;
and in the second, he knew if they began, the
devil would be sure to have the last word."—N
Y. Evan.

Col. Haskett. It is stated that Col. Haskett
has entered into an agreement to walk 3000
miles against a Georgia pedestrian. The trial
commence the first week in June next, on the
Taunton and Boston road, for a purse, prob-
ably \$10,000. Col. Haskett's regimen is to
be bread and water; and the Georgian's min-
imum allowance, one lb. of beef, one lb. of
bread per day, and to drink 3 glasses of 4th
proof brandy and a half pint of madeira wine.

Boiled Cat. A few years ago a farmer
who was noted for his vaggery, stopped at a
tavern on his way from H— to Salem.
The landlady had got the pot boiling for din-
ner, and the cat was quietly washing her face
in the corner. The traveller thinking it would
be a good joke, took off the pot lid, and while
the landlady was absent, put grimalkin into the
pot with the beef and potatoes, and then pur-
sued his journey to Salem. The astonishment
of the landlady may well be conceived, when
on taking up her dinner, she discovered the un-
palatable addition which had been made to it,
and knowing the disposition of her customer,
she determined to be revenged. Knowing that
the cat was carefully dressed. The wag called,
and pussy was put on the table among other
cold dishes, and he made a hearty meal, and
washed it down with a glass of gin. After
paying his bill, he asked the landlady if she
had a cat she could give him, for he was
plagued almost to death with mice; she said
she could not, for she had lost hers. "What,"
says he, "do you not know where it is?" "O
yes," replied the landlady, "you have just eat
it!" He was never known to boil a cat after-
wards.—[Lowell Times.]

Pliny thus speaks of the wealth of some of
the Roman Ladies:—[Athenian.

"I myself have seen Lollia Paulina, (late
wife, and after widow, to Caius Caligula, the
Emperor,) when she was dressed, not in state,
nor for any purpose of solemnity; but only
when she was going to a wedding supper, and
that not prepared by great persons; I have
seen her, I say, so beset and bedecked, eme-
rals and pearls, disposed in rows, ranks, and
with courses, one by another, round about the
attire of her head, her cawl, her borders, her
peruke of hair, bonnet and chaplet; at her
ears pendant; about her neck in a carcanet;
upon her wrist in bracelets; and on her fingers
in rings, that she glittered and shone like the
sun as she went. The value of these orna-
ments, she esteemed and rated at four hundred
thousand Sesteris, (forty millions sterling,) and
offered openly to prove it by her books of
account and reckoning. Yet were these jew-
els, not the gifts of her prodigal husband; but
the goods and ornaments from her own house,
fallen to her by way of inheritance from her
grandfather, which treasure he had gotten to-
gether by the robbing and spoiling of whole
provinces."

The gentleman's (London) Magazine of fash-
ion says:—"We all love a pretty face, and some
among us a pretty foot; the ladies all know this,
and by way of raising their reputation of love-
liness, we suppose not a few of them wear their
petticoats so prodigiously short that every body
can see not only foot, instep, and ancle but even
the calf! Now however pleasant one calf
may think it to look at another, we had rather
see things done decently, and cannot think a
public street a proper place for a lady's leg to
be looked at. Besides, if the fashion is to be
general, what will such ladies as lady D—
do, who has no calf at all?"

"Timothy," said a certain Grocer to his clerk
"I've joined the Temperance Society, and it
won't look well to sell liquor, in future before
folks! So if any person calls for any you must
take them into the back room."

Good market for Old Maids. Celibacy
must be in a bad way, and husbands as thick
as blackberries in North Carolina, for so numer-
ous are the male candidates that a lady may
marry a man one day and another the next.—
It happened a short time since that a lady went
through the ceremony with one individual while
she loved another. She then said she merely
did it to delude her friends—one of sport, prob-
ably—and in a few hours refused to have any
further communication with the bridegroom.—
Soon after she sued for a divorce, which the
Legislature granted.

ETHAN ALLEN—IN ENGLAND.

Some of Col. Allen's happy retorts at the
clubs and fashionable parties are still remem-
bered and often repeated. On one occasion he
was challenged to a glass of wine by the beau-
tiful Duchess of Rutland, who seems to have
been particularly pleased with his independent
manner, "and you must qualify your glass with
a toast," observed the lady. The "Vermont-
er" very unaffectedly observed, that he was not
used to that sort of ceremony, and was afraid he
might give offence. If, however, the lady
would be so good as to suggest a subject, he
would endeavor to give a sentiment. "O," said
she, "never mind the subject, any thing will do,
so that it has no treason in it." "Well," says
he, "this may do for a truth if not for a toast,"
and fixing his eyes adoringly on the far famed
court beauty, he proceeded:

"If any thing could make a double traitor out
of a good patriot, it would be the witchcraft of
such eyes as your Ladyship's."
The blunt sincerity with which this was spok-
en, together with its exact fitness to the occa-
sion and the person, caused it to be long hailed
in the beau monde as an excellent good thing,

and although it had the effect of heightening for
a moment that beauty to which it was offered
as a tribute, it is said the fair Duchess often af-
terwards boasted of the compliment as far be-
fore all the empty homage she had received
from the glittering coxcombs of the city.

A lady once sneeringly asked Col. Allen in
a large assembly, at what time fashionable la-
dies in America preferred taking the air. He
perceived her drift and bluntly answered,
"whenever it was necessary to feed the geese
and turkeys." "What," enquired the lady,
"do the fine women in your country descend to
such menial employments?"

Allen was always aroused at any attempt to
depreciate the fair ones of his own country.
With a good deal of warmth he replied, "that
the American ladies had the art of turning even
amusements to account. Now many of these
ladies could take up the subject of your Grace's
family history, and tell you of the feats of valor
and bursts of eloquence to which your Lady-
ship is probably indebted for your distinguished
name, most of which, it is likely would be
as new to you as the art of raising poultry."

The sarcasm produced a deep blush in the
face of the fair scoffler, but it procured for the
captive and his countrymen an indemnity against
court ridicule for the future.

The editor of the Lowell Journal killed a
man the other day, and being called upon to
resuscitate him, raised the dead with the follow-
ing charm:—"Mr. Edmund Gove, whose
death we announced a few weeks since, con-
sider yourself alive, whatever opinions there
may be to the contrary."—[Athenian.]

A love of parade, or of extravagant effect, is
often mistaken for originality of mind, although
the exhibition of such, is the best evidence that
a man can give of his being really destitute of
it; just as laboriously to eulogize virtue is pre-
sumptuous proof that you speak disinterestedly
in its praise. [The Pearl.]

The books a man reads are no more to be
taken as a criterion of his bent of mind, than
what individuals he shakes hands with, is to be
regarded as a test of his character—without
also knowing in what relations of self-interest
he may be placed with either. [Lb.]

Nobody despises facility in any accomplish-
ment, except those who feel that they can never
attain it—as none panegyrise simplicity of
style like those who can never think beyond the
line they are transcribing—the bald-headed
allege that curled hair is inelegant. [Lb.]

It is with the mind as with the soil—it must
be allowed to lie fallow occasionally; and, when
so unemployed, its possessor is no more to be
called idle, than a skillful farmer at one period
of the rotation of his crops is to be called lazy. [Lb.]

The freaks of women of intellect it is easy
to pardon; but in the follies of those without it,
there is nothing redeeming or palliative. [Lb.]

Women feel as deeply and love as long as
men do; but not with the same continuity—in
one hour they can experience the deepest
grief, be tickled with the merest folly, and re-
turn to sincere sadness again. [Lb.]

One day as Judge Parsons was jogging along
the road on horseback over a desolate road
through wild and worthless land, he came upon
a log hut, dirty, smoke-coloured, shattered and
wretched. He stopped to contemplate the
too evident poverty of the scene. A poor
half-starved fellow, with uncombed and un-
shaven beard, thrust his head through a square
hole which served for a window, with "I say,
Judge, I mint so poor as you think I be, for I
don't own this ere land."
—000—

A young lad, who afterwards became cele-
brated for his wit, was bound out as an appren-
tice at a very early age. On a spring morning
that was somewhat chilly, he hovered round the
fire, and discommoded his good mistress, who
was employed in getting breakfast. "What!"
said she, "are you cold?" Only listen. Don't
you hear the frogs singing?" "Singing!" re-
turned the boy, with some disdain, and more
self-importance, "it is only their teeth chatter-
ing."

SCARCER ARTICLES.

Sincerity—in patriotism.
Honour—among attorneys.
Friendship—without interest.
Love—without deceit.
Charity—without ostentation.
Honesty—in parish officers.
Fair play—among gamblers.
Beauty—without pride.
An Advocate—without a fee.
A Parson—practising what he professes.
A fashionable man—without foppery.
A fashionable woman—without paint.
A sanctified look—without hypocrisy.
A blustering man—without cowardice.
A subaltern officer—without money.
Opposition—without sinister views.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 4, 1834.

We commence in this days paper the publication of Mr. Shepley's speech on the removal of the deposits. The remainder will be given in our next. No one paper can pretend to give the whole of the debates on this subject at length. We have selected this speech because it is from our own Senator, and does honor both to him and to the State which he represents. We offer it not as a specimen of eloquence intended to captivate or amuse, but of sound sense and irresistible argument defending the constitutionality and propriety of the course pursued by the President and Secretary. Our opponents say that he has proved many things that nobody doubted. Very true. But if they did not doubt they denied them. And if any one should suppose that Mr. Shepley has employed too much of his speech in points that were hardly disputable, they will find ample justification in the conduct of those who in their desperation have denied truths that have heretofore been considered as self evident. The effect produced by this speech may be judged of by the efforts made use of by the opposition to prejudice public opinion against it. They attempt to ridicule the speaker & to depreciate the speech. If they seriously think it to be as feeble as they represent it, let them publish it, so that their readers may see what a failure it is. The truth is they feel it deeply and sensibly and therefore they abuse it. But our readers may judge for themselves and Mr. Shepley or his friends have nothing to fear from their decision.

Our Legislature have passed resolves expressive of their approbation of the course pursued by the President and Secretary relative to the removal of the deposits, and of their opinion that the U. S. Bank ought not to be rechartered, amid the shrieks and lamentations of the opposition. We have before expressed our approbation of this measure and we need not reiterate it. The resistance of the anti-administration party was to have been expected, nor is it to be complained of. Supposing them serious in their approbation of the course pursued by the Bank it was their duty, and if they were influenced solely by party obligations it was a part of their vocation. Their resistance is made their moan is uttered, and their speeches have been printed, and we suppose they feel the easier for it.

Among the business that has recently engaged the attention of the Legislature we notice an attempt has been made to modify or nearly repeal the act abolishing special pleading. From the course of the debate on the subject, one might be led to suppose that the legal profession generally were opposed to that Act. That modification of the Law was made with the sanction and approbation of some of the oldest and best lawyers in this State, and though there may be some difference of opinion among the profession as to the good resulting from it, yet we believe there is no strong feeling of opposition to it, nor have we learned that any evils have resulted from it.

The opposition have much to say about the application of several public officers for an increase of salary. These applications may be right or they may be wrong. We have always considered the proper enquiry to be this. Is the salary a fair compensation for the labor and responsibility required to perform the duties of the office? If so it should not be increased. If it is not make it so. If it is more than a fair compensation reduce it. We are opposed to allowing any public officer more than his services are worth. As to the applications now before the Legislature we know nothing of their merits and cannot therefore undertake to say whether they are reasonable or not. If the salaries were adopted to the services required when they were established, it is natural to suppose that the increase of population and business may in some instances have rendered them inadequate. This is an argument in favor of making them dependent on fees rather than fixing a salary which may be too much at one time and too little at another. In a State growing so rapidly as ours, salaries should be revised as often as once in five or ten years, not necessarily for the purpose of increasing them but to see whether they are adapted to the services required. We have not the happy faculty of some in disposing of such questions simply by inquiring whether the incumbent is a political friend or opponent, and if he is the former increasing and if the latter reducing the salary. But we are an office holder so our opinions are of no weight on this subject.

A term of the Court of Common Pleas was holden in this town last week. The business

was so disposed of that the Court adjourned on Friday. We believe that the jury disagreed in but one case. The criminal business was small. Some roads was complained of. One trader was indicted for selling ardent spirit without license. And a Mr. Parlin was tried and found guilty of taking logs from the Androscoggin river. Notwithstanding the shortness of the term we understand there was more than the usual number of cases on the docket. Let the people look to it. Over a hundred actions were entered this term which is an increase of the usual number. We suppose the friends of the Bank will see in this another effect of the removal of the deposits and an argument in favor of a recharter.

The disease called Burnt Tongue prevails to a considerable extent among the horses and cattle in this vicinity. We have not heard of its proving fatal in any instances yet, but the subjects are much weakened and reduced.

Much interest was excited among the citizens of this County, who are engaged in the lumber trade, by the trial of an indictment for taking logs, an abstract of which we have been furnished with by a correspondent. Many of our citizens are perhaps not aware of the strictness of the law in this respect. It is to be feared that too great laxity has heretofore prevailed in this business, and the owners being determined to prosecute all trespassers, we publish this trial for the information and warning of all who may feel an interest in the subject.

STATE OF VERMONT.

This was a prosecution originally commenced by Complaint before a Justice of the Peace and came up by appeal. The respondent was charged with taking from the Androscoggin River and converting to his own use, a pine log suitable for boards, clapboards, &c. not his own. The complaint was predicated upon the Statute of 1831—entitled "An Act to secure to owners their property in Logs, Masts, Spars, and other timber," providing that "if any person or persons, shall take, carry away, or otherwise convert to his or their use, without the consent of the owners, any log or logs suitable to be sawed or cut into boards, clapboards, shingles, joists, or other timber, or any mast or spar, the property of another, whether the owner thereof be known or unknown, lying or being in any river, pond, bay, stream, or inlet, within this State, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for each and every such log, mast, spar, or other timber, a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered with costs of prosecution, on complaint, as for a criminal offence, before any Justice of the Peace in the County where such offence shall be committed."

Also imposing the same penalty for cutting out, altering or destroying any mark or marks made on any log, &c. without consent of owner. And further providing, "That the finding of any log, &c. in the possession of any person, with the mark cut out or altered, or the logs cut up or split into bolts for shingles or clapboards, shall be sufficient evidence to subject such person to the penalty before mentioned, unless such person can show reasonable satisfaction to the Court or Jury that he rightfully and lawfully obtained possession of the same."

The evidence on the part of the Government was—that the Respondent's farm on which he resides, lies contiguous to the Androscoggin River. On this farm a number of pine Mill logs were found under suspicious circumstances, which were readily recognized by the witnesses as river logs. They were scattered along at some distance from each other, the nearest being about thirty rods from Respondent's house—laid above highwater mark where they could by no possibility have been floated by the water and were concealed from view by the bushes and undergrowth in which they lay. Some of them were cut up, with the exception of pieces split from the side apparently for the purpose of trying the rift, but probably to destroy the mark; some more or less cut up and parts carried away, while the valuable part of others was entirely gone. In all cases where the log had been cut up and split into bolts, the sap or outer part was carefully covered up in the snow. There was a well beaten sled road running from the Respondent's house the whole distance these logs were scattered, which had been used for an ulterior purpose than carrying away the lumber into which the logs were manufactured. On one side of the house a quantity of clapboard bolts were found, packed under some old logs and carefully covered with snow—on the other side a large quantity of saplings were found deeply imbedded in snow and some bolts of another kind thrown on top, probably with a view to elude suspicion in consequence of the snow having been disturbed.

The Respondent denied possession being in him; disclaimed all knowledge of the matter, and introduced a witness to prove that he had sold some old pine trees from another part of his farm, a part of which had been recently manufactured into shingles at his house, but did not undertake to give any account of the logs. The Judge instructed the Jury that although they might not be convinced of the guilt of the Respondent in the actual taking and conversion, yet if the circumstances of the case were such, as to convince them beyond a reasonable doubt, that he had been accessory in some manner their verdict must pronounce him guilty. And accordingly the Jury after a short absence returned a verdict of guilty.

We shall take occasion hereafter to speak of the propriety, necessity and application of the law upon which this prosecution was founded.

23d CONGRESS—1st Session.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

SPEECH OF MR. SHEPLEY,

OF MAINE,

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.

MR. PRESIDENT: Sir, I desire to call to the recollection of the Senate, the subject matter under consideration. I understand it to be the removal of the deposits of the moneys of the United States, from the Bank of the United States and its branches to other places; and the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for their removal; together with the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky upon that subject.

I had anticipated in this body a calm, deliberate, and respectful consideration, both of the fact of removal, and of the reasons offered by the Secretary for the removal.

It being an act authorized by a law of Congress to be done—and it having been done as authorized by the law, I had supposed the reasons assigned for doing it, might have received a fair consideration. But, sir, what have we heard? A fearful array of alarm and danger, as if the removal of a few millions of unexpended moneys in your Treasury, would destroy a commercial and banking capital of hundreds of millions, annihilate the credit, and involve all the wealth and industry of the country in one common ruin.

But, as if this were not enough, we are alarmed with resolutions, alleging assumption of arbitrary power; with proclamations that our institutions were prostrated, "the constitution gone," and a revolution consummated. And in addition to all this, we are to be intimidated with names and epithets, and terms of reproach, for the sacrifice of individual character, and honor, and fame. We are taunted with violations of the constitution, and of law, and of official trust; and with epithets, charging dishonesty, falsehood, concealment, and the assumption of ungranted and arbitrary power, as if tyranny and monarchy were the designed object of him whom the people have so recently elected to be the preserver and guardian of their liberties.

Sir, I mourn that this discussion could not take place without an attack upon individual and honorable character. I mourn, that the Government Directors of the Bank should have been called "spies" and "informers." Sir, does the Senate remember that where there is an informer, it implies a crime to be informed against? Where is there an informer unless there is crime, and crime known to them, and against which they are to inform? No where, unless it is in the Bank of the United States. And, sir, is there not concealment there? And does not concealment imply offence? A crime? And is it not because there is concealment and crime, that we hear, without any examination into the affairs of the Bank, these men called informers?

It does not become me to tell what their characters are; they are known and speak for themselves.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in another trust, distinguished and honorable, and without reproach, even from his enemies, is also assailed. Sir, I cannot speak as I feel without violating the rules of this body. But the Secretary needs not me to speak in his defence.

There is another private character attacked, that of the Government Agent, in relation to the deposits.

Sir, it was my lot to be born almost in the same neighborhood with him; to be instructed in the same class, and at the same college; a college whose sons have spread their name in light upon the records of your Capitol.

Sir, I have known that agent from the earliest years to the ripest manhood; and I have known him always the same, always distinguished for his intellectual powers, for his singleness and purity of purpose, and for unyielding firmness in pursuing it to its accomplishment.

And, sir, he was not to be won by flattery, nor corrupted by gold; nor over awed by power; and hence it is that his name is connected as in scorn with the kitchens of our country. In these kitchens, sir, have been instructed, and raised, and brought forward, the first and highest names in our country. The kitchens of the country are the abodes of industry and intelligence, of honor and of power; and to associate his name with them, is to associate it with honor and with power.

It is under these peculiar circumstances trying to my feelings, trying to them in all their connections, that a sense of duty to the State which I in part represent, and to myself, calls upon me to protest against these cries of alarm, against these attacks upon private character, and against the principles upon which this course is pursued. Thus situated, and under these circumstances, if I have manifested or shall manifest more warmth and feeling than becomes me, Senators will know where to look for my apology.

Sir, the question returns, were the deposits legally and constitutionally removed?

The proof of the power to remove is found in the charter and law, which provides that the moneys shall be deposited in the Bank, "unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise direct." We have also the statement of the Secretary that he has otherwise directed in pursuance of that law, and for reasons which he deemed satisfactory. The President's reasons read to the Cabinet the 18th September, giving to the people the reasons which induced him some months before, to urge upon the department that step, and those reasons given with a plainness, and openness, and candor, sufficient to entitle them to respectful and fair consideration. The result is, that the removal was made by the officer appointed by the law; that he did so in accordance with an act of Congress providing for it; and agreeably to the charter of the Bank authorizing it; that the reasons are given as the law provides they should be; and finally, that all this was done with the approbation of the President, and for the best interests of the country, as they judged; and the reasons of their judgment are open to the people and to Congress to judge of their sufficiency.

But, sir, the Senator who last spoke on this question, complained of the President for giving his reasons to the people, on the ground that such a procedure opened a new channel of communication, unknown to, and unrecognized by the constitution. Why, sir, I did not know that our constitution had closed all communication between the President and the people who elect him. I thought it was but a following out the principles of our constitution to instruct and enlighten the people as to what was done under it.

I wish the people, sir, to be instructed in relation to every thing we do.

I trust every one will see that no extraordinary or dangerous power is assumed, by the President giving his reasons to the community.

It is true that the President, in that paper, urged upon the Secretary the propriety of the removal. But are we to be told that because one man urges another to the performance of a duty, that the other loses all freedom of action? To what purpose, then, is this debate? Is it not to convince other minds—to influence other persons? What is the value of reason here, or any where, if it may not be urged, and yet freedom of action left to the person upon whom it is urged? But, sir, the Secretary does not appear to have needed any urging. It is charged against him, that he urged the Executive to that measure which he, the Secretary, afterwards fulfilled. Nor can there be any doubt as to the freedom on the part of the Secretary. The act of removal was performed, and voluntarily performed, in accordance with a preconcerted opinion. But suppose it had been done as some Senators seem to imagine, in such a manner as to render it necessary for the President to remove the former Secretary, and to remove him on account (which is not admitted) of his refusal to act. Will such circumstances have any thing to do with the present Secretary? If one Secretary refuses to perform a duty, is it any reason that his successor should refuse also? Why, sir, if our President were here at this moment, taking his trial for the removal of the previous Secretary, that event could not change the power of the present Secretary.

If the President had been wrong in relation to a former Secretary, that would not render the doings of the present Secretary illegal.

Is an illegal act had been committed, would that make all subsequent acts illegal? Prior illegal acts do not vitiate those of a subsequent date.

But, sir, do not let it be supposed that I concede that there was any thing illegal in the removal of the former Secretary. I shall have occasion to consider that question in the course of my remarks. The plain and principal objection contained in the resolutions before the Senate is, "that the President has assumed the exercise of a power" over the Treasury of the United States, not granted to him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

This is founded, sir, upon the supposition that there must have been a violation of the law. (I mean enacted law.) The charge is attempted to be maintained by calling to mind the organization of the Treasury Department. It is said that the Treasury is organized upon a different principle from the rest of the Department. In what consists the difference? In name. A difference of name is to alter the power given by the constitution to the Executive. But even this position, based upon a difference of name, is untenable. In the next act passed by Congress, the Treasury was called an Executive Department; and among other officers of this Executive Department, was specified the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senator from New Jersey not only questioned the right of the Secretary to remove the deposits, but his power to place them elsewhere. He says that all the Secretary's power is derived from the act of 1789, and that his power has not been "enlarged or contracted since."

Sir, there has been a different grant of power; a grant which has invested the Secretary with a discretionary power. Strong as this assertion may appear, sir, it is a true one. It has pleased the legislature to invest the Secretary with a discretionary power. I do not mean to enter into a consideration of the propriety of it.

I take the laws as they are—and if there be any blame any where, let it attach where it belongs, and not to the Secretary, that such discretionary power exists.

I have alleged, sir, an alteration in the law relative to the power of the Secretary; now for the issue. I find an act making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments, these words:

"An act making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments." Approved May 8th, 1792.

Extract from the 6th Section.

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall superintend the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage as he shall judge best."

This act refers to him, and recognises him as the head of the Department. It gives him, also a discretionary and superintending power. It tells him that he is to superintend the collection of the revenue, "as he shall judge best." Sir, what is comprehended in the term "superintending" the collection of the revenue? We all know that it is to collect debts; to take possession of moneys; and surely we must keep those moneys when we have taken possession of them, unless we are particularly directed where to place them. If then, a person is to collect debts, he is also to keep them, unless directed to the contrary. Again: do not the acts recognising the Secretary as the head of the Department, give him also, the power to direct others in the performance of their duties? The head of the Department stands in the same relation to those around him, as he does to the members of the natural body.

And, sir, in this state of the legal power, a discretionary power, to collect and of course to preserve when collected, what becomes of the grounds of the alarm which has been raised that the Secretary has assumed legislative power? Sir, they are all assertions, mere assertions, contradicted by the fact.

The Secretary has been censured because he thought it was singular, that such a power should be entrusted to him, and that Congress had not legislated and informed him in what manner and where he was to have the money kept. I do not think it necessary now to inquire why provision was not made in this respect by law. Provision was not made until the United

States Bank was selected; prior to that period no place was designated by law; and when the moneys are not deposited in that Bank, but are directed by the Secretary not to be deposited there, there is again no place of deposit designated by law.

But, sir, it has been alleged that the Treasurer is the only person who is entitled to take charge of the public moneys. He is the proper person, but he is to keep them subject to the control of the head of the Department. The latter may order him in what place to keep them. The whole argument against the Secretary has proceeded on the assumption that he has taken the deposits out of the hands of the Treasurer, and kept them himself. He has never, sir, done this.

The Secretary has never touched it, never contemplated the actual keeping of the money, but only told the Treasurer where he should keep it; and now there is much alarm of his abuse of power. But there is a distinction; instead of keeping it himself, under his own supervision, he tells the Treasurer the place, and tells him to keep it there. It is not out of the power or control of the Treasurer. It is said the Treasurer is responsible; and he is so, as he always has been, precisely; there is no change, save that the Treasurer is to keep it in a different vault from what he did.

But he has no money if the Secretary may take it away, says the Senator from New Jersey. Who, sir, has taken it away, or proposed to take it away? The Secretary does not take it away, he only orders the Treasurer where to keep it in his own possession, that it may be most convenient and useful to the Government. It is not in the Treasurer's power except as keeper: the Secretary cannot take it out of his keeping—the President cannot. It all resolves itself into this simple proposition, that there is no money taken out of the Treasury. It is by confounding propositions, and so plain as these, by making no distinction between taking money out of the Treasury, and directing where it shall be placed in the Treasury, that great misconduct is alleged, and ill language used, and imputations of base motives are cast upon the President and the Secretary, as if the money had been scooped out of the Treasury and carried off instead of being in the Treasurer's keeping. It is only moved from one side of Chestnut street or State street to the other, still being in the Treasury.

Sir, the Senator from South Carolina has alleged, that the Secretary claims the power to order the place of deposit, in the absence of legislation; and therefore to take the money out of the U. S. Bank, was an error, because he asserted there was no legislation, when there was. It is true there was legislation, that while it was in the Bank it was to be kept there. But when the power of removal is used, as the law provides, there is then an absence of legislation; and if the Senator meant to go farther than this, he is in an error. He also represents the Treasurer to have the power and not the Secretary; but the Treasurer has no power to move or remove, but under the direction of the Secretary, as the head.

He has power to keep it, but the place where, is to be designated under the direction of the Secretary.

It is alleged by the Senator, that the Secretary supposes Congress had the power to dispose of the moneys of the United States as the public interest and convenience might require; and that Congress, not having exercised that power, the Secretary had the power to dispose of it; and that he was in an error in both his propositions; for if Congress had such power, the money might be applied to any fanciful scheme. Why, sir, Congress has the power of disposal; but it is controlled in its exercise by the proper objects of legislation; it may go so far and no farther. If all that was meant is, that Congress has no power to spend the money for improper purposes, or upon projects not within the legitimate sphere of legislation, I agree with him; that power is neither in Congress nor the Secretary.

And the Secretary has not claimed for Congress or himself any such power. All he has claimed was a right, in the absence of legislation by Congress, to say where the money should be kept by the Treasurer. And here is the fallacy of the whole argument.

The removal of a former Secretary of the Treasury is another supposed assumption of arbitrary power; and his character has been lauded for the purpose of aggravating the alleged arbitrary and oppressive character of the act. Sir, I am of opinion that no laurels are to be gathered by us from the consideration of the fact, that he ever was Secretary; and if there be anything of praise or glory to be gained by their taking his name and honor into their keeping; I wish them joy of the acquisition.

The right to remove the Secretary is denied by the Senator from Kentucky. The power of removal is given in that clause of the constitution giving the President the power to appoint all officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the constitution. This power is not limited to the filling of vacancies, and of course carries the power of substitution.

This construction was given to the constitution, in the act creating the Treasury Department. The power now denied and denounced as tyrannical is expressly given in that law. It is as follows:

"Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Secretary shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy in the office of Secretary, the assistant shall, during the vacancy, have the charge and custody of the records, books, and papers appertaining to the office."

The practice has been uniform; and this is a new doctrine, for present effect—not for future use. And this is the power thus given in

the constitution practised upon and as causing the power and control to be denied, but all tyrannical and power is in the of the Govern simple machine crutes, to pleasure.

Sir, I am in constitution; the government station in the Congress, by construction.

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The Senat Mr. Benton. (To

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the constitution, sanctioned by Congress, and practised upon, that is denounced oppressive, and as causing a revolution.

The power of the President to superintend and control the subordinate officers is not only denied, but also denounced as unconstitutional, tyrannical and oppressive. It is said, if that power is in the President, then he is the whole of the Government, the Government, then, is a simple machine enough. It is the bed of Procrustes, to cut short and lengthen its victims at pleasure.

Sir, I am for no enlarged construction of the constitution; for no accumulation of power in the government of the Union; for the augmentation in the power of the President; for none in Congress. I resist all augmentation of power by construction.

Sir, I am for the constitution as it is; I have sworn to support it as it is; not expanded by internal improvement, American system, and a money monopoly, till it sinks with reptation and sinks into its own loathed rottenness; nor on the other hand compressed until it shall be a humble suppliant to the States for the air to breathe, and being denied shall gasp and die.

The Senate then adjourned on motion of Mr. Benton.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Monday, Jan. 20. In Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition and resolutions passed by the Legislature of New Jersey; approving the course of the Administration as to the Public Deposits, and instructing their Delegation in Congress to sustain that course by their votes and influence; which was read and laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster then submitted resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Boston; which were read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

These Resolves ascribe the embarrassments in the money market partly to "a spirit of speculation and overtrading," and partly to the removal of the Deposits from the U. S. Bank; state as the opinion of the meeting, that "a restoration of the National Bank to the relation in which it stood to the Government prior to the removal of the Deposits, and allowing the public moneys already in possession of the local Banks to remain there, till required by the Government," would, in a great measure, relieve the country from the embarrassments arising from a scarcity and derangement of currency, and above all, allay that distrust, agitation and alarm, which is more difficult to overcome, and more dangerous in its tendencies, if not overcome, than the actual inconveniences and losses usually incident to an insufficient or deranged currency;—that whatever course may be adopted by Congress, in relation to matters now in dispute between the Government and the National Bank, it is of vital importance to the great interests of the Nation, that there should be a prompt decision, so necessary for the re-establishment of that confidence throughout the whole country, which had been greatly impaired by the uncertain and unsettled state of our financial and money concerns." Further they disclaim all party or political purposes, beyond the direct object manifest on the face of them; and state "that the meeting comprises persons of all classes and professions, entertaining various and opposite opinions upon the question of rechartering the existing National Bank, or of chartering a new one in lieu of it; that few of them have any pecuniary interest involved in the fate of that institution; that they have met together on this occasion, as citizens, having one common end in view, and with no other purpose or desire than to aid in the re-establishment of that credit and confidence among all classes, so essential to our present safety and our future prosperity."

Legislature of Maine.

FOURTEENTH SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 27. A message came from the House, informing the Senate of the decease of Hon. Joshua Cushman, member of the House of Representatives, and that in consequence of that event, the House had adjourned.

Mr. Emmons then rose in his place, and said: Mr. President,—It having pleased the Almighty Sovereign of the Universe to remove by death, the Hon. Joshua Cushman, a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Kennebec, and he having at different times, received from his fellow-citizens, distinguished testimonials of confidence and respect; and the House of Representatives, from a regard to his services and worth, having adjourned—I now move, that, in concurrence with the House, as a testimonial of our respect for the deceased, the Senate now adjourn.

And the Senate forthwith adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 28. The Senate joined Messrs Cogswell and Farnsworth to the Special Committee appointed by the House to inquire into the expediency of revising the Act to exempt certain goods and chattels from attachment and from distress for taxes.

Bill additional relative to the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, was read once and tomorrow at ten o'clock assigned.

Bill to prevent and punish injuries to boats and rafts, came up from the House amended. The Senate reconsider their vote whereby they passed said Bill to be engrossed, nonconcur with the House in the amendment proposed, and amend said Bill and pass the same to be engrossed.

Bills—to set off Peaslee Morrill from Dearborn to Belgrade; to repeal an Act incorporating the Universalist Society in Turner; to incorporate the proprietors of the Portland Hotel; additional respecting salaries of Registers

of Probate; to incorporate the town of Greenfield; to increase the Capital Stock of the Exchange Bank—passed to be enacted.

The Bill to set off a part of the town of Hallowell and annex the same to Gardiner, was taken up.

Mr. Rogers said, that in looking at the plan of the town of Hallowell, he perceived that it was of a very irregular shape, and though of a considerable extent from East to West, its width on the river was contracted. The Bill now under consideration proposed to diminish that width by taking off a considerable portion of territory, and making it more irregular. Not having been on the Committee that reported this bill, he wished to know if other reasons than those set forth in the petition had been presented to that Committee. He thought good and sufficient reasons should be given, before a portion of one town should be taken off and annexed to another. He did not think the reasons they now had were sufficient and if none more weighty were offered, he should vote against the bill.

Mr. R. being informed that the member of the Committee who had taken the minutes, was not present, he moved to lay the bill on the table.

Petition of John Baker et. al. for an Act to remove the obstructions in Crooked River, read and referred to the Committee on Interior Fisheries.

Petition of Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, for an increase of salary, read and referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting on the part of the Senate of the Delegation from Oxford County, with such as the House may join.

Wednesday, Jan. 29. Bills to incorporate the town of Cambridge; additional relative to the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, read a second time and passed to be engrossed. The Committee on Incorporation of Towns, to whom was referred the petition of Ira Crocker et. al. made a report asking to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject. Read and accepted.

Thursday Jan. 30.

Bills—to prohibit minors from the practice of law; to incorporate the town of Marion; to incorporate the town of Stonelham; in addition to an Act entitled an Act to incorporate Falmouth Academy; additional to an Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings; to incorporate the Bucksport and Calais Stage Company; to increase the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank; were severally passed to be enacted.

Mr. Bradbury, from the Committee on Division and alteration of Counties, reported order of notice to next Legislature on petitions of towns in county of Oxford, and also sundry petitions of several towns in County of Somerset, praying to be set off from said county, and annexed to the county of Kennebec.

Bill additional to an act to abolish Special Pleadings, came up from the House indefinitely postponed. The question was receding from former vote and concurring with the House.

Mr. Tobin said, The gentleman from Penobscot in his remarks stated that he felt no great interest in the passage of the bill. I can say to the gentleman, I feel grateful for his indifference. But he complains, that although this bill was matured by a Committee of the legal profession, yet he was sorry to find so much opposition from gentlemen who were not acquainted with legal concerns, and asks the question, inasmuch as all are allowed to worship their maker, according to the dictates of their own consciences, why attempt to prevent the practice of law, as wished for by those who practice it? I would ask the gentleman, if he would think it best, because every one worships his maker according to his own dictates, if he would submit the course of worship to be marked out by a board of ministers, and although there would be as much propriety in this as in the practice of law, I believe he would not; unless he would recommend the course of the Dutch Justice, who was willing every one should think as they chose, provided they thought as he did. The gentleman says he pays all due respect to the gentleman from Oxford on questions with which he is acquainted, but in a knowledge of the bearing of this bill he could not consider men unacquainted with the practice of law to be competent judges. I would say to him as to the technicalities of law, I am willing to be considered ignorant. But as to my knowledge of the feelings and wants of the people as it respects this bill, I will join issue with the gentleman, for to my certain knowledge, in that portion of the State which I in part represent the law of 1831 is satisfactory, they have no wish for any alteration; and I hope that the Senate will recede and concur with the House in the indefinite postponement.

Mr. Grotton remarked that he had heretofore pretty fully expressed his views in regard to the bill now under consideration.—He was in favor of its passage when first reported by the committee on the ground that it was same improvement on the law of 1831. But seeing the opposition the bill had met with and was likely to encounter, he had come to the conclusion, that it was as well to recede and concur with the House. He was opposed to the law of 1831, and considered it an innovation upon the science of the law, and that the law as amended, would be blending the old and new system together and giving character to neither. As it seemed the people had taken the subject into their own hands and decided in favor of the new system of pleading, he was disposed to acquiesce in the decision; and as it was incident to human nature for men to be naturally inclined to be lawyers, naturally inclined to be religious, and given to practice the healing art what

ever may have been their early advantages to acquire knowledge on these subjects—he saw no objection why they should not be the judges as to the propriety of the course of practice to be pursued by those belonging to the learned professions. His objections to the law of '31 were, in short, that it destroyed the logic of law, and robbed it of its boasted ornament, (the knowledge of special pleading,) which from the days of Lord Coke to the present time, has been declared by the most learned jurists to be the key and guide to correct, certain and positive conclusions. He felt a great respect for the opinions of his friend from Waldo, (Mr. Knowlton,) and for the gentlemen from Oxford, both on account of their age and experience, and their knowledge of men and the business concerns of life—and should vote with them on the present question.

On motion of Mr. Emmons the vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and was thus decided: YEAS.—Allen, Bradbury, Brown, Cobb, Cogswell, Farnsworth, Frye, Grotton, Howard, Knowlton, Labaree, Pease, Prescott, Smith, Tobin, Williamson, 16.

NAYS.—Chandler, Emmons, Farnham, Manning, Pierce, Potter, Rogers, 7.

The Senate then receded from their previous vote and concurred with the House. Adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 27. As soon as the House was called to order, and the Journal read, Mr. O'Brien rose in his place, and said—

The painful duty devolves on me of announcing to this House, the solemn providence that has severed from us a highly valued member. The Hon. Mr. CUSHMAN, member from Winslow, died at his lodgings this morning.

His spirit has returned to him that gave it.—The place that so recently knew him here, will know him no more forever. He was one of the patriots of the Revolution that lingered among us a little behind their contemporaries. In that eventful struggle he was among the foremost. His then youthful bosom was fearlessly bared to the bayonet of the enemy. He bears to his grave honorable scars of that service.

The voice of his fellow citizens has often called him to high and responsible places.—His public acts are not only spread before the people of this State, but before the Nation.—To public opinion, that most unerring of human tribunals, I fearlessly leave them. A respectable and intelligent portion of the community have recently affixed to his public course, the seal of their approbation, by electing him to a seat in this House. This last testimony of confidence, when about to make his exit, was sweet consolation. It cheered him till his lamp went out. He has gone down full of years, like a shock of corn fully ripe.

Mr. O'Brien then introduced the following order, and it was unanimously adopted:—

Ordered, That the members of this House testify their respect for the memory of the Hon. Joshua Cushman, by wearing black crapes the remainder of the session.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 29. The House concurred with the Senate in referring to the delegation from the County of Oxford the petition of Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate in that county, for increase of salary.

Bill to provide for the election of County Commissioners, was on motion of Mr. Prince of Turner, taken up and the Report of the Committee thereupon, that it ought not to pass accepted.

Mr. Dunton gave notice that he should, tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, move a reconsideration of the vote, whereby the foregoing report was accepted.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of altering the law on attachments, so that Real Estate shall not be subject to private attachment.

Bill to increase the salary of Register of Probate in Washington County, was read twice and Tuesday next assigned.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

Bills—to cede to the United States Jurisdiction, over the arsenal at Augusta; additional to an act for the prevention of fire and the safe keeping of gunpowder; to incorporate the Androscoggin Bank; to incorporate the Bangor and Dexter Stage Company; severally passed to be enacted.

Resolve for the relief of Edward J. Gay; finally passed.

Appointments by the Governor and Council. John Houghton of Bangor, to be Land Agent vice Daniel Rose, deceased.

James W. Bradbury of Augusta, to be County Attorney for the County of Kennebec, vice Robert Goodenow, removed.

Augustine Haines of Portland, to be County Attorney for the County of Cumberland, vice George W. Pierce, resigned.

The Nullification and Bank editors affect to be greatly surprised that Mr. Shepley should have dared to speak well of Mr. Kendall, and defend him from the wanton and malicious slanders which they have been so long and so industriously engaged in circulating. For this honorable defence of a personal and political friend, when unjustly assailed, Mr. S. comes in for no small share of approbrium—and the horde of pensioned letter-writers who keep the country filled with all sorts of falsehood, scandal and ribald abuse, are making a systematic attempt to ridicule and laugh him down. Mr. Kendall has long been the object of their hatred, and to have such high and honorable testimony borne to his worth, by one who knows him well, fills them with inexpressible horror and indignation. This conduct of Mr. Shepley is honorable to his

head and heart, and as such it will be viewed by all candid men. He could not sit in silence and permit a friend to suffer unjust obloquy and reproach, without raising his voice in defence, and bearing testimony to the facts within his own knowledge. Had he failed to do so, he would have been unworthy of the high station with which he has been honored.—[Saco Dem.]

Mr. Shepley's speech has not yet reached us; but the uneasiness it gives to the opponents of the Administration, leaves no room to doubt its ability and force. The last number of the U. S. Telegraph alone, contains no less than four attempts, in as many different paragraphs, to destroy the influence it is calculated to exert. The allied presses of the Bank follow suit; and there is not one of them but has fired its ordinance or its pop-gun, as the case may be, at Mr. Shepley. All this fluttering only proves that his thrusts have been home thrusts; that he has thrust the lion in his den; and that nothing is so much dreaded at this moment, as a candid perusal, by the people, of Mr. Shepley's speech.

For the bold course Mr. S. has so fearlessly taken, he deserves, and will receive, the hearty thanks of the Democracy of Maine. His character is here known. In this State, he is above the breath of slander, and holds a place in public estimation, and exerts an influence on the public mind, founded on his superior abilities and straight-forward integrity, which few have the good fortune to attain. It is with the utmost timidity, that even the presses in the interest of the Bank, in this State, copy the attacks originated elsewhere. Any attempt to injure his reputation, or lessen the estimation in which he is held, is looked upon as an attack upon the State, and a plunder upon the common treasure of its citizens. With what indifference then must the attacks of the Telegraph and its complices be received? They should know that Mr. Shepley is far above their reach, and that the darts aimed at his character by his enemies, but excite the pity and contempt of his fellow citizens for those who assay to hurt them.

[Daily Age of the 28th ult.]

BLACK TONGUE.

The following recipe for the cure of this disease was obtained by the editor of the American Farmer from Mr. Tomlinson one of the stage proprietors in Baltimore. It is said to cure in 99 cases in 100. "On the commencement of the disease, bleed moderately. If the blood, after cooling, appears to have much buff on it, repeat the bleeding—give a pint of castor oil—if it does not operate in 16 hours, give two thirds of a pint. Nitre may be given at the rate of 2 oz. a day; or salts two or three times a week, 1-4 lb. at a time—these may be given in a thin mash or rather slop of bran, it being the best food for the animal while diseased."

"Take half a pint of honey, one table spoonful of borax and one quart of strong sage tea, mix them well together, then take a stick and tie a soft rag on the end of it; dip it in the mixture and wash the tongue, gums and mouth well; the more frequently the better, at least every two hours—sweet milk in the tea will do no harm."

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern!

ALL persons who are desirous of having a VESTRY erected in this Village for the use of the Society, are requested to meet at the School house on Saturday the 8th of February. Paris-Hill, Jan. 30. 1834.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Dixfield.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land in the town of Dixfield in the County of Oxford that the same are Taxed in the Bills of assessment of the State, Town and County Taxes for the year 1833. And also for deficiency of Highway Taxes for the year 1833. Committed to the Subcollector of said Dixfield, for the year 1833, in the sums respectively set against said Lots as follows, viz:

No. of Lot	Range	No. of Acres	State, Town, and County Tax	Highway Tax	Deficient	Total
Doct. Harris,	1	6	100	50	25	75
	12	7	100	175	25	250
Lorin Park,	16	9	100	25	30	30
Doct. Harris,	5	8	100	78	1,12	1,12
	9	8	100	75	1,08	1,08
Isaac Wait,	7	5	100	40	57	97
	17	5	100	15	22	32
	18	5	100	10	14	14
	16	4	100	15	22	33
	15	2	40	40	68	1,08
	13	2	45	35	60	1,40
	2	7	100	20	23	23
I. Loring and J. Gould,	1	1	20	10	14	26
	6	7	100	50	72	1,32
	5	6	100	54	77	1,31
	7	8	100	15	38	38
Marble & J. J. Holman	12	3	50	80	1,15	1,15
Holland Stand, Supposed to be long to the estate of E. Dunn	3	12	25	225	3,24	3,24
Joel Hathaway,	4	12	25	225	3,24	3,24

Aid unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before the twenty-first day of July next, so much of each of said lots of land will then be sold at Public Auction at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, as will discharge the same.

ISAAC PARK, Collector of Dixfield for 1833. 3w25

Dixfield, Jan. 15th, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SUSANNA WALKER, late of Concord in the County of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, widow, deceased, by giving bond and the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to CHARLES WALKER, or to his Attorney.

JOHN S. BARROW, 3w25
Concord, January, 21, 1834.



TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE DULCIFIED VEGETABLE COMPOUND & DEOBSTRUENT PILLS.

A SAFE and efficient medicine for all those laboring under diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Catarrhs, Croup, Asthma, inflammation of the mucous membranes of the throat and organs of the chest. This medicine has been singularly powerful in cases of bleeding from the lungs, and as a preventative of Consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition, principally of native plants, and acts as a general stimulant of the digestive organs and as a corrector of the impurity of the blood and fluids necessary to good and perfect health. Hence it has been found exceedingly valuable in cases of general debility; also in Liver complaints, such as Jaundice, Rheumatism, as well as in the disorders peculiar to females. It is prepared and put up in the nicest manner by the inventor, E. HOLMES, M. D. who was first led to its use by ascertaining its efficacy upon himself in cough, spitting of blood and pain in the chest, and it has since been administered to hundreds with unparalleled success.

Each bottle is accompanied by a box of pills enclosed in a pamphlet giving directions for its use—also certificates as to efficacy. &c. Price \$1.50. Apply to DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop, Maine, Sole General Agent for the United States, to whom all orders must be sent (Post Paid.) Also to the following gentlemen, who are appointed Agents.

Turner, Cyrus Clark & Co.; Buellfield, Ephraim Atwood & Co.; Paris, Alfred Andrews; Norway, Smith & Bennett; Waterville, Jewell J. Correy; Fryburg, Eben. Howe; Hallowell, Simeon Perkins; Legation, Wm. H. Bretton, Jr. 7w25

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed, by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims existing against the estate of John Bally late of Turner in said County deceased intestate, represented, insolvent, and Six months are allowed to the Creditors to bring in, and prove their respective claims. And we shall be in session at the dwelling House of Alvah Merrill in said Turner on the first Friday's of March, May and July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said days for the purpose of receiving and examining said Claims.

ISAAC LEAVITT.

JOSHUA WHITMAN.

Turner, January 17, 1834. 3w25.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are Cautioned not to purchase a Note signed by the subscriber, dated October 3, 1833, payable to William Harlow or order, for the sum of twenty-five dollars, payable in year from date, as it was obtained without any consideration and I am determined never to pay it. THOMAS BRAGG. 4w25

Andover, Jan. 22, 1834.

Notice!

THE Subscriber will leave Paris on or about the first day of Feb. next. All persons indebted to him on account are requested to call and settle.—Those against whom he holds notes which have been due three months, must make immediate payment;—and those who have recently settled by note, are expected to make payment in part. JOB HOLMES. 3w25

Paris, Jan. 20, 1834.

Notice.

J. M. BUCK, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, has taken the stand formerly occupied by Doct. Job Holmes, on Paris-Hill, where his professional services may at all times be commanded.—Call at S. NORRIS. 123

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, or credit, a good assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of seasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,

ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Potash heretofore improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive ashes in exchange for Goods at their cash prices. Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. 1212

School Books, &c.

E. LIVERMORE has transferred the stock of School Books and Stationery formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore to the Subscribers, which he is authorized to sell at the following prices for CASH, viz: American First Class Book, 75 cts.; National Reader, 50, Introduction to do. 25, Analytical Reader 25, Sequel to do. 50, Young Reader 17, Goodrich's History of the U. S. 42, National Spelling Book 17, Introduction to do. 8, Webster's do. 12 1-2, Whipple's Compend 75, Parley's Geography 25, Ingols's Grammar 50, Fisk's do. 50, Greenleaf's do. 50, Campbell's 8, Walker's Dictionary 30, Webster's do. 71, Smith's Arithmetic 34, North American do. 1st part 10, do. 2d part 30, Temple's do. 25, Kime's do. 42, Colburn's do. 25, do. sequel 67, Welch's do. 67, Pronouncing Testaments 30, do. 12 1-2, Bibles 34. Also—At prices equally low, State's Companion, Worcester's Primer, Worcester's 2d Book, Jackson's and other Arithmetic, Manuscripts, Writing Books, Noyes' Penmanship, Slates, Paper, Ink and every other article of the kind used in schools.

—LIKEWISE—

All the Patent Medicines, and Agencies for the same, formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore either by Asa Barton or E. Livermore.—Among which are Thompson's Eye Water, Lee's Windham Pills, Deane's Pills, Jewett's Vegetable Pills, Anderson's Cough Drops, British Oil, Essence Spruce, Salt Rheum Ointment, Brown's Drops for Fits, Itch Ointment, Opodeldoc, German Elixer, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Oil Soap, Aromatic Snuff, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, &c. &c.

SMITH & BENNETT. I have transferred all the Patent Medicines formerly kept by me, together with the Agencies for the same to Smith and Bennett.—Purchasers may depend upon finding the genuine articles by applying to them.

Norway-Village, Nov. 11, 1833. 3w125

POETRY.
THE BETROTHED.

'And now 'twas done;—on the lone shore were
plighted
Their hearts—the stars, their nuptial torches,
shed
Beauty on the beautiful, they lighted.'—Byron.

The mist was sleeping on the hill,
The dew was on the brake,
And the wild bird's scream went lone and shrill
Along a quiet lake,
In the deep silence of the night,
A youth and maiden stand,
Where waters ripple low and light,
Like music, to the strand.

There was a spell of holiness
Around them, as they stood—
The starry night in her gala dress,
And the bright and peaceful flood;
But the pale girl shook with a silent fear,
As he stood before her, there;
And his voice, like a spirit's low and clear,
Went forth on the quiet air.

'Long years ago, on this same spot,
I stood beside you first,
And told (oh, is tale forgot?)
Such love as only childhood nursed;
You wept and listened then,
And bade me, when I grew a man,
To tell the tale again.

'We parted on this spot of ground,
With fast, but pleasant tears;
And the busy world went on its round,
With its hopes and with its fears;
And now I am a man,—mid men
Of sterner mood and brow;—
Moonlight is on those waters then—
Moonlight is on those now.

If thou wilt plight me thy heart and hand,
And live where my fathers lie,
I will build thee a bower in another land,
And under as blue a sky.

If thou wilt buffet the waves of time,
And storm the world with me,
I will find thee a home in a sunny clime,
Far over the western sea!

I do not promise thee gold to wear,
Nor gems of price and pride;
But thou shalt wave in thy own bright hair
The flower of the mountain side;

Thy place with the dames of that land shall be
Mid the high and the noble of blood,
And thy step on the hill be as proud and free
As the bride of a chieftain's should.

I do not promise thee lighted hall,
The torch, or the diamond's glare;
You must say farewell to the midnight ball,
When you tread on the wild heath there;

But you shall see from your bower, afar,
The lake as it sleeps in light;
And the tranquil rays of the evening star,
As it rests on the waves by night.

I do not promise thee page to wait,
Nor maiden to bend the knee;
I do not promise thee robe of state,
Nor gilded canopy;

I may not lead thee to lordly dome,
Where pride and proud ones be;
But I'll share with thee, in my fathers' home,
What my fathers have shared with me.

I give thee this promise that childhood gave
In its first and fervent love—
To share one dwelling, on land or wave,
And one guiding star above;

One bliss,—one pain,—one hope,—one fear,—
One altar, and one God!
One trust hereafter,—and one here—
One grave, and one green sod!

The tale is told—his lips are mute,
And bent to earth his brow;
One tear of hers has stained his lute;
How beat his pulses now!

Tell me, sweet cousin, if you know,
When maiden's cheek grows pale,
And when her tears begin to flow,
How answers she such tale!

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

In order to secure a full attendance at the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, to adopt a more efficient organization of the friends of Temperance in this State, and to awaken a more vigorous and general interest in the cause, the Executive Committee of the Kennebec County Temperance Society, at the suggestion of the President, have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Convention of delegates from all the Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in this State to assemble at Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1834, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue in session until such business as may come before them shall be completed.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to publish a notice to that effect, and to request all the newspapers in the State to give it insertion until the time of meeting, and to use their influence to ensure a general attendance.

Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JACOB H. GREEN, one of the persons named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of William Russell, late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Jacob H. Green give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

PLEG WADSWORTH, Administrator of the estate of Pleg Wadsworth late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

LEWIS JEWELL, Administrator of the estate of Daniel G. Swan late of Watford in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

EBER RICE, Administrator of the estate of Henry Colledge, late of Watford in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

REUEL WASHBURN, Administrator of the estate of Davis Washburn late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ISAAC W. HOBBS, late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same.

JAMES HOBBS, 3w24

At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JOSEPH KILGORE, late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same.

MOSES KILGORE, 3w24

At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

HENRY HILL, late of Denmark in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same.

WILLIAM HILL, 3w24

At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JEDEDIAH LONG, late of Denmark in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same.

DANIEL LONG, 3w24

At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

OLIVER GRISWOLD, late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, Physician, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same.

SARAH GRISWOLD, 3w24

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of the lands in the town of Porter, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills submitted for collection to the undersigned, collector of said Porter for the year A. D. 1833, in the following sums, viz:

Owner's Name	Range	No. of Lot	No. of Acres	Value	Tax	Debt
Unknown	C-1-2	no. 17	55	\$55.105	1.05	
	D-1-2	no. 17	55	\$55.105	1.05	
	G-1-2	no. 17	55	\$55.105	1.05	
	G-2	no. 17	55	\$55.105	1.05	
	G-3	no. 17	55	\$55.105	1.05	
	G-4	no. 17	55	\$55.105	1.05	

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	G-2	no. 17	55	\$55.105	1.05	
	G-3	no. 17	55	\$55.105	1.05	
	G-4	no. 17	55	\$55.105	1.05	

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises all the right in equity or parcel of land situated in Carriages in the County of Oxford, consisting of about 20 acres of land, water privilege, and a building for a Shingle Machine together with the water wheel and other gearings, the same being mortgaged to the town of Carriage for about \$175—Also all the right and interest which the said John H. H. and to the Store, House, land, &c. lately occupied by the said John H. H. for the conveyance of which he holds the bond or obligation of Elisha Clark, Esq.

Terms liberal, and particulars given at the time and place of sale.

N. MATHEW, Deft. Sh. 24

Wilton, (Me.) Jan. 20, 1834.

TO LET.
A FARM,
Pleasantly situated

in the south-east part of Paris, on the road leading from Paris Hill to Hebron. Said farm will cut fifty tons of Hay, will be stocked with eighty sheep, & other stock.

TERMS.—The subscriber will let said farm, for three years, on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of the owner, on the premises.

SOLOMON SHAW, Jr.
Paris, Jan. 25, 1834. 2m24.

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